# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8989.

MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE WAR.

Highly Important News from Baltimore.

The Massachusetts Volunteers Opposed in Their Passage Through the City.

Bloody Fight Between the Soldiers and the Mob.

Two Soldiers and Seven Citizens Killed.

The Volunteers Succeed in Forcing their Way Through.

Total Destruction of the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry by the Federal Troops.

Scizure of Northern Vessels in Virginia.

Delaware Assumes the Position of Armed Neutrality.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT. BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

Departure of the Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York Troops for Washington.

The Seventh Regiment, Nearly One Thousand Strong, En Route for the Capital.

Immense Turnout of Ladies and Citizens to See Them Of.

Pathetic Leave Takings at the Bailroad Depot.

Great Rush of Volunteers in the Metropolis.

Liberal Subscriptions in Aid of the Troops.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Arrangements for the Monster Meeting This Afternoon,

&c.,

# IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

FIGHT IN BALTIMORE BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE MOB-TWO SOLDIERS AND SEVEN CITIZENS KILLED. BALTIMORE, April 19, 1861

track has been torn up. The troops attempted to march through, when they were attacked by a mob with stones and bricks, and then fired upon. The troops returned the fire. Two of the Seventh regiment of Massachusetts were killed. The fight is still going on.

There is intense excitement here. The soldiers are now forcing their way through. They fired on the

It is impossible to say what portion of the troops have been attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched up Pratt street, and were greeted with showers of paving stones. The Mayor of the city went shead of them, with the police. An immense crowd blocked up the streets. The soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob. Several of the wounded have just

gone up the street in carts. bled. The rioters attacked the soldiers, who fired or the mob. Several were wounded, and some fatally. It is said that four of the military and four rioters are killed. The city is in great excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed. The military are rushing to the

Civil war has commenced. The railroad track is said

to be torn up outside of the city. Parties threaten to destroy the Baltimore street bridge. As the troops passed along Pratt street a perfect shower f paving stones rained on their heads.

The cars have left for Washington, and were stoned as

It was the Seventh regiment of Massachusetts which

broke through the mob. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three soldiers. Many were wounded. Stores are closing, and the military rapidly forming. The Min ute Men are turning out. BALTIMORE, April 19-2:30 P. M.

Analys are getting serious. Before all the cars go through great crowds assembled at various points and commenced obstructing the road

Reports are now arriving that the mob are tearing It is understood the principal portion of the troops

BALTIMORE, April 19-4 P. M.

A town meeting has been called for four o'clock. It is said there have been twelve lives lost.

Several are mortally wounded. Parties of men, haif frantis, are roaming the streets armed with guns, pictols and muskets. The stores are closed, and business is suspended.

A general state of dread prevails. Parties, a short time ago, rushed into the telegraph office, armed with hatchets, and cut the wires. Not

R. W. Davis, of the firm of Pegram, Paynter & Davis, was shot dead during the riot near Camden station.

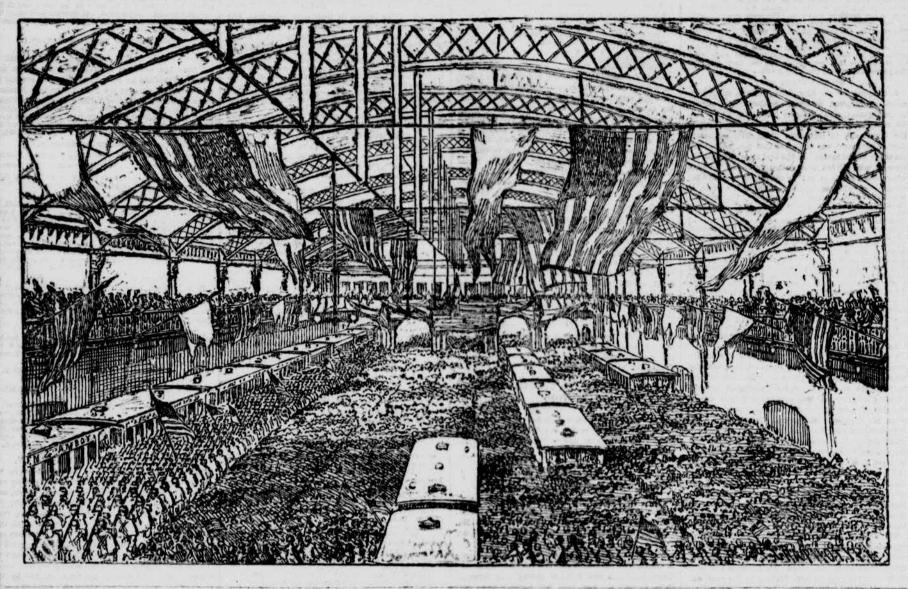
Four of the Massachusetts troops were killed and sevral wounded, but it is responsible to learn their names. It is reported that the Philadelphians are now at the center depot. The President of the road has ordered th myn back at the orgent request of the Mayor and Heverter. They are already off.

the citizens who were mortally wounded are John McCan, P. Griffier, G. Merdham,

BALTIMOTE, April 19-9 P. M. As far as excertained only two of the Massachuset

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Scene at the New Jersey Railroad Depot.



bodies are now at the police station. At the same station are the following wounded:-Sergeant Ames, of the Lowell City Guard, wounded in

the head elightly Private Colum, of the same place, shot in the head, not

Private Michael Green, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, wounded in the head by stones. H. W. Denforth, Company C, Sixth regiment, Massachu-acts, elightly wounded.

So far as known at present seven citizens were killed according Mr. Davis before mentioned and James Clark Half a dozen or so are seriously wounded, though it is

believed not fatally. Comparative quiet now pravails. The military are under arms, and the police are out in full force. There is a large mass meeting here to night, addressed by the Mayor.

BALTIMORE, April 19-10 P.M. There was a town meeting at Monument square this afternoon. An immense crowd was present. The State flag was hoisted. Mayor Brown said he was opposed to the call of the President in spirit and object, but as Maryland was still in the Union he had exerted himself to his through the city. He, however, felt that this should not be, and said that he had telegraphed the President,

urging that no more troops be sent through. Governor Ricks was sent for. He said he was oppose usion, but the right of revolution could not be dis puted. It was folly to attempt to subjugate the South, and he hoped the North and the administration would see the impracticability of doing so. He was still devoted to the Union, and hoped to see a reconstruction of (Shouts of "No, never.") The Governor replied that he should bow to the decision of the people of Maryland.

Several speeches were made by S. Feakle Wallis, W. P. an, and others, justifying the determination of the people of Baltimore that no more Northern troops should nyade her soil to subjugate and make war on her breth

The speakers counselled peace and urged that the laws should be respected and obeyed.

The Mayor announced at the meeting that the President of the roads had promised that they would bring no more troops this way.

THE LATEST.

BALTIMORE, April 19-Midnight.

A is quiet to night. The military and police are con bined in guarding the city. The streets are comparatively deserted; here and there, however, small knots of people are discussing the events of the day.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED,

following is a correct list of the killed and wound. ed as far as known at this hour -The military wounded are :-

Sergeaut Ames, of the Lowell City Guard, slightly. Private Collum, of the same place, shot in the head out not fatal. Private Michael Green, of Lawrence, very slightly.

S. H. Needham, of Massachusetts, skull fractured, and now at the infirmary. Another, whose name is unknown, is at the infirmare

Sergeant Ames and private Collum were to night taken o a private house, and will receive the best attention. H. W. Panforth and Ed. Cooper, of the same regiment vere shot in the thigh.

The names of the two Massachusetts men, dead and be ore mentioned, have not been ascertained. The citizens killed are John McGhae, Sebastian Gles atrick Clark, P. Thomas Miles, Wm. C. Maloney, W. Reid

and Mr. Davis-in all nine dead, including two soldiers. Patrick Griffin was fatally wounded; others not know ATTACK ON THE PHILADERPHIA TROOPS. The Philadelphians, who were unequipped and unare

ed, remained in the last cars at the station, where they were assaulted with stones and other missiles. Some were slightly wounded. The train was taken back, bu quite a number escaped to the city, and having no un forms were not recognized.

The report of the difficulties on the road between her and Washington proves to be incorrect.

It is understood that all reached Washington safety except the Philadelphians, who were taken back.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONFIRCT. The following in the best account I can give you of the

At the President street depot of the Philadelphia Ban road a large crowd assembled in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of troops York and Marachuretts. Shortly after eleven o'clock the train from Philadelphia, comprising wenty-nine cars, arrived at the depot without dies barking the soldiers from the train. The several cars had horses attached, and about nine were drawn along Prait street to Camden station, the first six without reating any marked objection. For some reason time were taken out from the car at the Fratt street bridge and the car moved without their aid to within a sher circele a number of laborers were engaged in Apstraig Charles streets, they got into a callisian with the growd, treefs a number of incorers were engaged in Spairing Charles streets, they get into a collision with the crowd, Washington, nothing having been controlled the street, and just get the moment when the and firing took place. One of the soldiers, memed their arrival at the Continental Hotel.

oldiers were killed, belonging to Company C. Their car reached Gay street, were engaged in removing cobble mes from the principal portion of the street.

Some thirty or forty men assembled at this point, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Davis and the Southern confederacy, hurled bitter taunts at Northern black republicans, as they termed them. This continued for several minutes, when, as the horse were again attached and the car moved off, it was propesed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards almost every window therein was broken to pieces, and a portion of the crewd followed a considerable distance hurling paving stones. Those persons not in uniform whofwere standing on the platform hantily jumped off to

avoid the shower of stones. The eighth car was treated in the same n anner, but the ninth car, apparently being empty, or at least no penson being visible, escaped with only one stone.

The crowd, exulted in their work, exclaiming that the

black republicans should not pass through Maryland. A lapse of five minutes succeeded. A number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to

After the first train had passed, one was observed on Pratt street bridge, when anchors were dragged on the track at the corner of Gay street and a part of the track was taken up. this, the cars were turned back to the Presi-

dent street depot, and the men disembarked and propared to march through the city.

Mayor Brown, with a number of police, appeared at their head and led the way. They came along at a brisk pace, and when they reached centre market space an immense concourse of people closed in belind them and commenced stoning them. When they reached Gay street, where the track had been taken up, a large crowd of men armed with paving stone wered them on their heads with such force that seve ral of them were k ocked down in the ranks. After lay ing a few minutes they crowded into stores on Pratt street. At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect in two or three instances. After they reached Calvert street they succeeded in checking their pursuers by a rapid are, which brought down two or three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard street, where another large crowd was assembled. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded, and they passed on through the dense crowd down Howard street towards the depot.

The scene on Pratt street was of the most startling character. The wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully and carried to places of safety

by the citizens along the street. At Camdan station, where the trains leave for Wash ington, was assembled a large detachment of police, m der the direction of Marshal Kane.

It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the tracks near the main depot building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company came up at a rapid rate, alled with the soldiers. The car was soon followed by about sixteen more, all of which were also occupied by the military. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that they consisted of a regiment of Massachusetts infantry, the Sixth, commanded by Colonel E. F. Jones and Lieutenant Colonel Shuttuck, 'n all eleven companies, with an aggre

As soon as the train arrived some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, but to overt not was committed. Several volvers, whereupon the capitals of one of the companie drew his aword and declared he would protect his men. Soon after the train was ready to start, under charge pacted that the train would start immediately, but it did not move until about half post twelve, the delay being occasioned by the fuc; that President Gurrett had re ceived information that a 'arge crowd of excited men had determined to tear up the track and blow up the bridges, and thereby precent the passage of the train.

In a low minutes after the train left, a discharge of firearms attracted the attention of the crowd to the cor ner of Pratt and Howard streets, where a body of h fantry from one of the Northern States, about 100 strong, was seen rapidly approaching the dopot, and no was beyond description, and a man displaying the flag of the Confederate States, seemed to be the rullying point of the people. Some assauled the command with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets. At least twenty shots were fired, but, as 'ar as we could learn no person was injured. There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed slong pellentil. Whilst they were entering the cars a crowd of young men gave them several vollice of of the care, where pon three or four pointed their muskets through the car win tone and fired. They aimed deliberately at the crow I, but no one was injured. this body was possing year the corner of Pratt and

Robbins, of a company from Storington, Cone., is supback part of the head, and fell to the ground. The train with the second detachment left at a quarter

There are rumore of an intended attack on Fort Mc-A crowd broke into the warehouse of Patterson & Wal

ferd, on Long Book, this evening, and took therefrom some four hundred ritter and swords. Squads are parating the streets, fully armed, on the look out for the militis from the forch who are expected to arrive to night. It can accordy to true that any of the railrout bridges are to be blown up to prevent the passage of trains. All sects of expects are affect, and it is impossible to the street of expects are affect, and it is impossible to the street of expects are affect, and it is impossible to the street of expects.

I just hear that the Fennsylvania volunteers and the Seventh regiment of New York are coming. I fear there will be his only work.

Banchecons, April 20-2 A. M. It is reported the military are cortainly con

AID WANTED BY THE UNIGNISTS OF BAL-TIMORE.

hope that the North will stand by us; and in the forced passage of her troops to the capital will remember that there are many true men here. Our police force an many military companies are openly against the govern-

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

TO THE PROPLE OF MARYLAND.

The unfortunate state of affairs now existing in the country has greatly excited the people of Maryland. In consequence of our peculiar position, it is not to be expected that the people of the State can unanimously agree upon the best mode of preserving the honor and integrity of the State, and of maintaining within her limits that peace so carnestly desired by all good officens.

integrity of the State, and of maintaining within her limits that peace so carnestly desired by all good efficient.

The emergency is great. The consequences of a rash step will be fearful. It is the imperative duty of every true son of Maryland to do all that he can to arrest the threatened evil. I therefore counsel the people, in all carnestness, to withhold their hands from whatever may tend to precipitate us into the gulf of discord and ruin gaping to receive us.

I counsel the people to abstain from all heated controversy upon the subject, to avoid all things that tend to crimination and recrimination, to believe that the origin of our evil day may well be forgotten now by every patriot in the carnest desire to avert from us its fruit.

All powers vested in the Governor of the State will be strenguously exerted to preserve the peace and maintain invisiate honor and the integrity of Maryland.

I call upon the people to obey the laws, and to aid the constituted authorities in their endeavors to preserve the fair fame of our State untarnished.

I assure the people that no troops will be sent from Maryland, unless it may be for the defence of the national capital.

It is my intention in the future, as it has been my en-

al capital.

It is my intention in the future, as it has been my endeaver in the past, to preserve the people of Maryland from civil war; and I invoke the assistance of every true and loyal citizen to aid me to this end.

The people of this State will in a short time have the opportunity afforded them, in a special election for Members of the Congress of the United States, to express their devotion to the Union, or their desire to see it broken up.

Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, 18th April, 1861.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF BALTI-

MORE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 18, 1861.

I heartily ocnour in the determination of the Governor to preserve the peace and maintain inviduale the homor and integrity of Maryland, as set forth in the above proclamation, and will carnestly co-operate with his effects to maintain peace and order in the city of Baltimore.

And I cannot withhold my expression of satifaction at his resolution that no troops shall be sent from Maryland to the roil of any other State. The great questions at issue must, in the last resort, be settled by the people of the city and State for themselves at the ballot box, and as opportunity for a free expression of their opinions will speedily be afforded at the approaching Congressional election. If the counsels of the Governor shall be heeded we may

If the counsels of the Governor shall be heeded we may rest score in the confidence that the atom of civil war which now threatens the country will at least pass over our beloved State and leave it unharmed; but if they shall be disregarded, a learful and fratricidal strife may at once burst forth in our midst.

Under such circumstances, can any good citizen doubt for a moment the course which duty and honor alike require him to pursue? GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

#### IMPORTANT FROM DELAWARE. ANTICIPATED RIOT AT WILMINGTON.

Wilmisoros, Del., April 19, 1861.
There is great excitement here, and a riot is hourly exected in the streets, to make people suspected show their colors. Great numbers are secretly armed.

A great Union meeting was held at Odd Fellows Hall to

sight, Dr. H. F. Asken acted as President. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Patterson, L. E. Wales and others-Resolutions were passed unanimously for the immediate proliment of volunteers for the protection of " home," and to restore the Union by arms, if necessary, and that they don't belong to the North or South, but to the Union. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The enrollment has com-

THE TROOPS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PRILADER PHIA, April 20-3 A. M.

## BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT LIN-

COLN. WASSINGTON, April 19, 1861. The President has issued a proclamation stating that an insurrection against the government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Careliva, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississ Louisiann, and Texas, and the law of United States for the collection of the revenue sannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States, and further that a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in com the high seas and in the waters of the United States ; and whereas, the President says an executive proclamation has already been issued requirng the persons engaged in these disorderly pro ceedings to desist, therefore calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same and conven ing Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of its orderly citizens pursuing their lawful ecupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceed-ings, or until the same shall have ceased, has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blocade of the ports within the states aforezaid in pursuance of the aws of the United States and the law of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of yeasels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate the blockade, a vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will the said blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the ame vessel still again attempt to enter or leave the blocksded she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

NO CLEARANCES TO BE GRANTED.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861. To HIRAH BARNEY, Collector -Grant no clearance for any south of Maryland till

otherwise ordered.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary Treasury. CLEARANCES TO THE REBEL STATES-FROM

THE COLLECTOR.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
COLLECTOR SUFFICE, April 18th, 1861.

FUST—In reply to your favor of this date, I have to say that owing to the very extraordinary exigencies under which the revenue and navigation laws of the United States are now compelled to be construed and executed, I am not at present prepered to grant any clearances to perts of the United States where the functions of the federal officers have been usurped by state authorities, and where the authority of the general government has been rebelled against, and repudiante—and more particularly since a beligerant proclamation from the quarter referred to indicate that the schame or capture of your vessels would at once give aid and confort to these new occupying a hostile attitude towards the government and people of the United States. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HHAM BARNEY, Collector.

MRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Mesers. H. B. Cromwell & Co., New York.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF WASH-INGTON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861. In the present unhappy condition of our national affairs, it is hoped, and believed, that the citizens at Washington will constantly feel and continuously respect the obligations of public order, which are in an especial manner incumbent on them. The presence of large bodies of troops, though it has given to the city an nactuatomed aspect, in no manner supersedes or interrupts the regular and orderly administration of the mu nicipal government. It is not apprehended that any dis lent political discussions and harangues in public places upon topics, the agitation of which, at this time, and in this community, can be productive of nothing but pemitteated harm: therefore, I, James G, Berritt, Mayor of Washington, do hereby earnestly exhort all good citizens and sejourners to be careful so to conduct them-selves as neither by word or deed to give occasion for any

Given under my band, at the City Rail, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1861. JAMES G. BERRIFF, Mayor. LIFE INSURANCE ON THOSE ENGAGED IN

THE ARMY AND NAVY. At a meeting of delogates from sixteen life companies loing business in this city and cloewhere, held this day

April 19, 1801, the following resolution was passed for the consideration and final decision of the Buards of Directers of the several companies :--Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the several life insurance companies should give their convent to those assured by them to enter into the multi-tary and naval service of the United States, for such a period and upon such terms as may no agreet.

# OFF FOR THE WARS.

Departure of the Seventh Regiment fo Washington-Seenes at the Armory-The Preparations for the Wars-March Dewn Breadway-The Embarkation at Jersey Cky,

Yesterday afternoon, in obedience to a requisition from the President and orders from Governor Morgan and Major General Sandford, the Seventh regiment, Na-tional Guard, left New York for Washington, via Phila-

THE CROWD OUTSIDE THE ARMORY.

The oreers issued from headquarters notified the men to be on duty at the armory, over Tompkins market, at three o'clock P. M., but long before noon the men and by one o'clock a crowd of orer large thousand people gathered in the square upon which the market fronts, watching with intense interest everything connected with the departure for the wars of the celebrated and favorite regiment of New York. By two o'clock the crowd, both within and without the armory, became so great that policemen were standed at the doors, and ingrees refused to all persons not in the uniform of the regiment. By this means the crowd inside the building was restricted to manageable proportions, but that outside continued to increase until the streets were blocked up, and it was with the greatest difficulty that way was made for the passage of vehicles and for the Third and Fourth avenue cars. Orderly and easily managed as most American crowds are, the people occupied themselves with shouting and cheering for the Seventh, and with walching the arrival and reception of the officers' baggage, which was packed upon one of Adams Express Company's mammoth wagons. The wagon and the eight horses (of the cize of small elephants), which were to draw it, were decorated with American flage, and the driver, like Longfellew's Youth, bore aloft-

which, after some difficulty, was understood to mean that "our glorious Seventh knew North, no South, no East, no West, but only the whole Union. ' In looking at these objects, and in cheering until they were hourse, the people outside kept themselves employed until, as the hour of rendezvous approached, carriages began to drive up conveying members of the regiment and their families. Then came the brief, half spoken adieus, the smiles which lightened only the face, the tears which welled up from the heart, the emotion which choked all atterance; and then the carriage drove of, leaving the cherished son or the beloved brother behind, pe haps forever. As every new arrival left his carriage he was cheered with the greatest enthusiasm, and these scenes, varied by occasional outbursts of the police, fully occupied the crowd outside antil the regiment marched out of the building. INSIDE THE ARMORY The crowd was almost as great as that outside. The com

"A banner with a strange device,"

pany's rooms were filled with members of the regiment and their friends, and the large hall upon the lover floor of the armory resembled the vestibule of one of our most popular botels. Gentlemen in uniform and out of uniform pushed and crowded each other about. The members of the regiment busied themselves in the last preparations for the journey. The officers journeyed from room to room, arranging details and obtaining instructions as to their movements. In the cilicers' room Major Stevens and other noted military men held a sort of informat reception. A few ladies, determined to be with their enlisted friends until the very last, moved about with the crowd, or whispered their farewell words to the loved ones, whose future dangers they, more than any one else, fully realized. Persons who belonged to the regiment, but were unable. for one cause or the other, to go with it, brought able, for one cause or the other, to go with it, brought in their substitutes, and made and remade their half-nshamed apologies to their comrades. Outsiders, who felt an interest in each soldier only second to that of his more immediate friends, gathered to gratify their curiosity and give vent to their enthusiasm. Friends and pals of the boys swarmed about, shaking bands with every one, smoking furiously, and as full of ardor and fight as if they had seen geing to Washington also; members of the New Yerk Zouave corps, in their loose blue uniforms red shirts, feg and hairskin knapsacks, dotted the through here and there, bidding the good byes, giving the God speeds and regretting that they, ice, were not to be so soon as rouse; new recruits practising a little extra drill, or trying to fit themselves into uniforms too large or too small for them.

Altogether a modley, varied seemblage, but all with one Altogether a motley, varied assemblage, but all with on purpose and one sentiment: to express their sympathy with the National Guard and the cause it went to defend and to show that sympathy by their presence, by their words and by their very faces.

PREPARING TO MOVE.

Presently, at about a quarter to three o'clock, a genera hurry and movement throughout the rooms ladicated that the time for muster was near at hand. The officers moved faster, and seemed more preoccupied. Col. Lefferts bluntly declined the offer of an escort from the Zouferts bluntly declined the effer of an escort from the Zouave cords, on the ground that it should have been made
before, and that he had now no time to arrange for it.
Recruits were told that it was too late to consider their
reases new, and that they must report at some volunteer
station. The members began to file off into their company rooms, from which outsiders were now excluded. Tardy arrivals were greeted enthusiatically, in the same spirit
that the biblical shephed rejided more over the one
sheep he imagined lost than over the flock he had safely
penned. "Why, here's Fete!" "I thought you wasn't
coming," "Bully for you, old buder," were the rough
welcomes shouled to new comers. Yonder area party of
friend's, seme of whom are to go with the regiment while
the others stay at home, and you may hear the request,
"Kill one of the soonadrels for me, Billy;" the advice
"take care of yourself, cid fellow, and I'll see to things
at home;" the promite "Ill come back promoted, father,
or I won't come at all," and, then, in a woman't wise at home," the promi e "Ill come buck promoted, father, or I won't come at all," and, then, in a woman's voice, "God bless you. I shall think of you and pray for you all the time. It's very hard to, but——" and teen a few tears, low whisperings and a kirs. The most thoughtees begen to grow serious now, and the most frivolous became carnest and anxious.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE START.

Then, as the soldiers began to engage more in convergation with each other, various interesting circumstances in connection with their departure began to be mentioned. Here were several Post Office clerks who had been granted leave of absence, with full pay, for the war; clerks in various mercantile houses had the same had been granted leave of absence, with full pay, for the war; clorks in various mercantile houses had the same leave, with the same conditions. A Mr. Murphy had rent two sons and two employes with the Seventh, and armed them with fine revolvers. Other soidlers had been presented with revolvers also, and a general display of five and six shooters ensued. This man had been presented only two days before, but his wife said '60," and he came. Another was engaged to be married on cunday, but the wedding was postpreed three months, that he might serve his country. "I may die a batchelor, yet, you know," I haven't had time to arrange my business, for I only received notice that we should move at ten o'dick today," remarked another, "but I'm hore, my hearties." I wonder will all the boys turn out," said a reegeant. "a day and a had is short work, ch?" "By George, laughed another, adjusting his sword belt, "I came up here to bid you good by'e, but I couldn't stand it, so I jumped into these things, and will go slong. Didn't have much time to bid the folks farewell, you bet." "What do you think the Governor said to me?" asked a young result: "why, he said, "cementer Sunter," and said to such that the good by'e. Wike Fan," abouted another; "she said she 'go if' she were a man. Do you think I'd hack out after that?" "How are you, my boy! You didn't back out after that?" "How are you, my boy! You didn't back out, did you?" Then a long shake hands, and the response, "Nor I d'dn't west to," "Hat's like Fan," abouted another; "what hands, and the response, "Nor I d'dn't west to," "Hat's like you?" Then a long shake hands, and the response there came, every once in a while cheers upon theers for the Seventh and for the times, and said the conversations there came, every once in a while cheers upon theers for Baltimore, hurried up town the came the news from Baltimore, hurried up town

THE NEWS PROM BALTIMORE. Then came the news from Baltimore, hurried up town by enthusiastic friends. It excited and animated the by cutausate received a despatch instructing him to come through had received a despatch instructing him to come through Baitmore at all hearris, and every one seeme to hope that it might be true. "Why shoult we shirk around in the Baitie," remarked a sergeant "if we can't railroad it, can't we march." "Ealtimormay serve as a little preliminary practice," said an exquisite, studing a pair of white tids into his knapack. "We have a character, and will sustain it, if it lays in our power," observed another. The members of the treep, act being able to take their horses with them, and not expecting to get others at Washington, were ordered to not as artillerists, and lowered the two light howitzers, which they were to take with them, carefully down the stairs. "These are for Baltimore, if we need soldiers vantly. The rumor spread that Colonel Leffert down the tairs "These are for Baltimore, if we need them," observed the captain, apperintending the removal. Every one scemes implied with a need martial pairit; rectuits were obliged to be refused, and size bearty there and a tiger made the building tremble when it was announced that every maket was